THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bes Pub lishing Company, does soletonly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bre for the week ending November 17, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 11. Monday, Nov. 12. Tuesday, Nov. 13. 18,750 18,161 18,084 18,150 18,175 18,032 21,075

Saturday, Nov. 17 ... 18,427

Thursday, Nov. 16.

Now that the contractors are through with their work of paving they are put ting in their time in pipe-laying.

THE deplorable domestic tragedy which just now is the all-absorbing topic In the social circles of Omaha affords ample food for serious reflection, and presents phases of life which have made thoughtful people solicitous for the future of Young America.

THE car stove is trying his hand quite early this season. He burned a Pullman sleeper on a Pennsylvania road, and finished a train of passenger cars before breakfast in Virginia. It is evident the deadly car stove is making his record.

It is said that the empress of Austria is contemplating a visit to the United States, and that the time of her departure has been arranged. The entertainment of an empress in this country will be a new thing, and an accepted method remains to be established, but af the empress Elizabeth shall make us a visit she will doubtless have no cause to complain of the treatment she will receive, albeit it may be wanting in certain conventionalities with which our people are not familiar, and which perhaps would not at any rate, be appropriate here. would undoubtedly receive She st cordial welcome, and being a pretty sensible woman she would very likely derive quite as much satisfaction from the attentions of republican Americans as she has ever done from the ovations of her own people. Whether she come before or after next March. she will find in our "first lady" a woman who is her peer in all the graces and qualities that beautify and ennoble

WITHIN a few days the new Young Men's Christian association building will be formally opened and surrendered to the officers of the association. With the completion of this structure, the people of Omaha may be congratulated for their zeal and liberality toward a worthy object. The cost of its erection was borne almost wholly by the voluntary subscription of our citizens. They have contributed to the building regardless of sect or religious affiliation, and the edifice stands a monument to their public spirit. In the new quarters the Young Men's Christian association will for the first time be able to carry out the full purpose of the organization. It will throw its doors wide open to those who knock. It will give the young men of our city beautiful club rooms where they may spend their leisure. It will afford them healthful recreation, instruction and amusement. Everything that contributes to purity, comfort and refinment has been added to make the surroundings cheerful and inviting. Under these circumstances the Young Men's Christian association cannot fail to attract a large mem bership and to exert a beneficial Influence upon the community.

SECRETARY BAYARD has earned the bitter contempt of the entire country by his subservience to strong power and his bullying tone to weaker ones. He is threatening Hayti on the one hand for acts clearly within the rights of that nation, and on the other he is fomenting trouble with Peru. The United States consul at Mollendo, the port of the southern capital Arequipa, had his offices in a building whose ownership was in contest between a Peruvian and the state of Arequipa. The United States consul rented his rooms from the wrong party, and when the house was seized, his effects were bundled out, the doors locked, and the United States shield of arms with the eagle on top was taken down and handed to him with the best brand of Peruvian bo ws He reported the outrage, and Mr. Bayard instructed the minister at Lima to demand an apology, which the Peruvian government refused to give, because the matter was purely local and one of court procedure, and not in any way connected with the national government. Secretary Bayard would have put on his considering cap and worn it for many hours before he would have asked for an apology from Chili. The United States is friendly to all American countries, fearless and independent, beither seeking offence nor giving offence. It is disgraceful to us to have a secretary of state who is a bully and a sneak, but fortunately he will soon be

WESTERN ART CULTURE. The development of art culture in the west may be said to have had its inspiration in the centennial exhibition of 1876. Prior to that time, only twelve years ago, there had been little localized interest in art matters west of the eastern sea board. The great galleries in Philadelphia filled with magnificent products of the brush, the crayon, the chisel and the foundry, the exhibits of the European potteries and looms, the evidence in short of how much was lacking in our country which culture and education could supply gave at once birth and a powerful impetus to the study and the cultivation of art. A recent series of articles in the Century magazine showed how powerful was the impetus in Cincinnati, in Chicago, in St. Louis and Milwaukee, where wealthy and philanthropic citizens aroused to the public need and the local opportunity gave liberally towards the establishment of art schools and galleries in those cities. They laid the foundations of a future art culture by providing the means for study and the incentive for work. The effects are already powerfully seen in a heightened culture, in the creation of artistic taste and in the stimulus of artistic endeavor

which may be looked to to produce sub-

stantial results in the near future.

Omaha has made its beginning in the present exhibition just concluded in the new galleries of George W. Lininger. The movement was inaugurated not for purposes of display, but in the hopes of exciting an educational interest in art matters in our midst. As a beginning it is highly commendable. It evidences that more of our people have bestowed some attention on drawing and coloring than might have been expected. Much of the work is crude. Much is worse than crude. But this was to have been expected in an exhibition where there was no censorship, and where the efforts of the tyro were given entrance equally with those of the semi-professional. The suggestive and interesting point is that a strong and earnest desire for art culture has shown itself, and that a demand for some local facilities for at least an elementary education in art is making itself felt. Anything which tends to crystallize and centralize such a feeling is valuable and should be fostered in the community. With her many wealthy citizens. Omaha should not be compelled to wait long for a school of design and a local art gallery. We have a number of men who could easily give from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars aprece for the establishment of such an institution. There is no reason why the history of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chieago and Milwaukee should not be repeated here.

THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING With the libel suit between the manager of the Republican and the proprietor of the Herald we have nothing to do and about it we have nothing to say. But there is such a thing as common decency in the treatment of political opponents. The assaults which have been made upon Congressman McShane on account of the failure of congress to French with photography, but fortupass the Omaha postoffice appropriation bill are in our opinion entirely unwarranted. Mr. McShane did what no republican in a congress composed largely of southern brigadiers could have done. He succeeded in getting a bill reported for a republican western state carrying an appropriation of a very large amount at a session where economy was the democratic cry. It was a comparatively easy matter for Senator Manderson to pass his senate bill. The courtesy of the senate is always ready to assist the political fortunes of a popular senator whose term is about expiring. If Senator Manderson's bill had carried two million dollars instead of a million and a quarter it would probably have gone through as easily. Mr. McShane, on the other hand, had an adverse house and an adverse committee. Nothing but his strong personal efforts and unflagging energy secured consideration for the senate bill and a favorable conference report. Had he himself been in his seat, instead of sick by the seaside, when the conference report was presented to the house there is no doubt that it would have passed. As matters stood the democratic house was willing later to adopt a conference report fixing the limit of the appropriation at \$1,250,000 and appropriating \$400,000 for the purchase of a site. It would have been wisdom if the senate conferees had agreed upon such a medified report which would have secured the same result in the end with the advantage of assuring an immediate beginning of the

work. Congressman McShane, whatever may be said of him, seems to have done his best in Washington to advance Nebraska's interests, and those of his constituents of the First district. As a democrat hailing from a republican state he has been in a position of some advantage, which he has availed himself of to the best of his ability. Certainly in the matter of the Omaha postoffice building no one has any right to complain of his interest or his efforts. Now that he is about to return to the field of his labor, it is much wiser for his constituents to back him as far as lays in their power than to belittle him and try to cripple him in the effort to accomplish the task that is

before him.

GENERAL BRISBIN ON TRREGATION General Brisbin's admirable article on watering the west, which is published in another column, will doubtless attract the attention which it deserves. It is an able and earnost plea for generous national appropriations for water storage and irrigation in the west. based on carefully compiled figures and reinforced by arguments founded on a large personal experience along the headwaters of our western waterways. Governor Thayer's memoria! to congress, praying for preliminary surveys looking to the establishment of

storage reservoirs at the heads Platte and Arkansas rivers has already borne good fruit in an appropriation calling for one hundred thousand dollars to be expended proposed system. The attention of congress was strongly directed to the probem, and the unanimous support of westorn senators and representatives was

freely accorded to the plan. General Brisbin shows that by proper extension of the reservoir plan throughout the west, not only would millions of acres of arid lands be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, but the great floois and overflows which annually destroy immense quantities of property would be prevented. Instead of rushing to the sea destroying levees and submerging towns and farms, the surplus water would be carefully retained for use in the summer months to the benefit of navigation and the enrichment of the soil.

It is this feature of the case which makes the problem one of national concern and a proper one for national aid. While millions of dollars are being expended in dredging streams which have never floated a boat and leveeing rivers whose overflows can only be permanently prevented by the building of dams at their headwaters, the west has a right to demand that its interests which here coincide with those of the commerce of the country and the extension of the available public domain shall be recognized by congress.

Nebraska, as was clearly shown by Governor Thayer, has a vital interest in preserving the flow of water in the Platte, which is now being rapidly decreased year by year through the diversion of its current into irrigating ditches in Colorado. National legislation is alone competent to deal with the problem, which is as pressing in Wyoming, in Kansa s and in Montana as it is with us.

AMERICAN ENGRAVING.

It is not as widely known as it should be that America has made more advances in the art of engraving than all the rest of the civilized world. Exception must however be made to one special kind, the great live engravings which are still made by one or two German artists, and which of course are unique in character and unapproachable in excellence. The engraying to which Americans have devoted their fertility of invention, and their artistic sense of the beautiful is of the kind used for book illustrations, and is chiefly wood engraving. In this particular branch, Americans are first and the rest nowhere. The French photogravure which at first was so loudly hailed and so widely esteemed has altogether lost favor, because in it success s determined entirely by the nature of the photograph. Some can by the use of sand be made tolerably spirited, but the great majority have the stiffness, the formality, and the want of tone of a simple photograph. There cannot be the subtle discrimination in the gradations of black and white, which is to an engraving what color is to a picture. Every shadow is the same, every high light is the same, and the consequence is that in the photogravure

there is an utter absence of values. The French went the wrong road. The Americans started out like the nately for art in this country, they made it the handmaid of engraving, not the mistress, and to this day owe their present proud subremacy. Our engravers made it their aim to reproduce as exactly as possible the drawing furnished by the illustrating artist. Formerly the practice was for the artist to draw his subject on the block, and the engraver then cut away according to the well understood system of scylography. But after the work had progressed for some time the block was a perfect labyrinth of cuttings and of fragmentary bits of drawing, and the artist too often felt that he was translated like Bully Bottom in Midsummer Night's Dream. The thought suggested itself that the drawing could be photographed on the block, and that then the engraver could cut intelligently, having before his eyes all the time the original drawing. Never was there a happier idea! It worked : revolution in wood engraving, and Americans who had already distinguished themselves by extreme nicety of touch, and discrimination of eye, now set an example to the world in the absolute fidelity with which illustrations in black and white were reproduced on the block. There was now no possibility of a carcless artist throwing the burden of his own short comings on the engraver, nor could a conscienceless engraver mar a fine drawing. Each man from this time forth was placed beyond the possibility of excuses. The corollary or necessary minor consequence was -a vast improvement in the gonache drawings, for the artists were put upon their met-

This great improvement led to another one, as all improvements must that spring from a tap root. The practise in illustration is to make a drawing with flake white and sepia, and this begets a certain mannerism which detracts from average excellence. Objects in the world are not all black and white, but they appeared so through the medium of illustration, because the artists who made the drawings were not sufficiently masters of gouache to prevent their pigments from becoming unduly prominent. There is an association of American engravers, and the members after one of their exhibitions came to the conclusion that the sad and sombre effect of the engravings was due to the illustrations, so they resolved to correct this evil. Again they had recourse to photography. They requested the illustrating artists to give them drawings in water colors, not in black and white, and these were photographed upon the block. As photography presents certain colors as light, and others as dark, irrespective of the facts, the photographed painting on the block had to be incessantly corrected by the original, and this has led to a development of color perception among the rising ongravers which is undrecedented. To obtain suggestions of color effects by wood engraving would seem at the first thought impossible, but to those who have studied etchings nothing is more natural. Summing up the general resuits it may be claimed for American wood engravings that they reproduce landscapes with a power of color sug-

gestion and a faithfulness to the orig-

in deciding upon the feasibility of the inal without a parallel in the history of illustrative art at la

> THERE was unveiled at Auburn, New York, last Thursday, a statue of William H. Seward, a large number of distinguished citizens participating in the ceremonies. This memorial of the great statesman was erected by the citizens of the city which was his home during the greater part of his life, and with which his illustrious fame is identified. It will assist to perpetuate the memory of one of the foremost of American statesmen, and therefore the event possessed a national interest. William H. Seward was eminent among the greatest men of a period in American history which put to the severest test the wisdom of statesmen. In the senate and in the cabinet there was never any doubt regarding his rank, and during the civil conflict his unfailing faith in the final triumph of the nation was a source of strength and inspiration to the administration of which he was a part, and to the country, that was of inestimable value. As secretary of state in the administration of Abraham Lincoln, he managed the international relations of the government with a masterly wisdom and discretion which gave him a place among the greatest of diplomatists, while as one of the antislavery leaders he contributed hardly less than any other man in the nation to the education of public sentiment against slavery. Few men in our history better deserved to be remembered in marble and bronze than William H. Seward.

THE American girl is once more being freely discussed in England, the marriage of Miss Endicott and Mr. Chamberlain furnishing the text. The generally solemn and somewhat platitudinous newspapers of London have departed from their ordinarily traveled path and tried to talk humorously and satirically of the preference given American girls over their English sisters, expressing the fear, which may be partly sincere, that unless something be done to check the tendency among prominent Englishmen to secure American wives English society will in time be dominated by American ideas, and even the politics of that country become affected. There is a genuine compliment in this for Amercan women, though from the English point of view it may not be so regarded. It is a confession of the superior force of American women which is warranted. The fact is unquestionable that the girls of this country are better educated, possess larger practical experience. and are better trained in affairs, if not in the formal niceties of social observance, than the average English damsel But there is no danger that she will ever seriously menace the supremacy of English women in their own social circles, nor will her occasional matrimonial triumphs in England be won at the cost of broken British hearts. Englishmen have no cause of regret when their society is enriched by such an acquisition as Miss Endicott.

MONTANA is proud of her school system. There is not a city or town in the territory that has not a school of its own. The census prepared by the superintendent of public instruction shows that every child of school age in the territory is on the school roll. This speaks well for Montana.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Ulysses Dispatch: Postmasters are of few days and full of trouble. St. Paul Press: To President Cleveland

Howard county gives you 47 majority. How is New York? Nebraska City Press: If the Knights of Labor want to become a power in the land

they will tie to Powderly. Beatrice Democrat: In speaking of the Omaha postoffice the Democrat would say "Let 'er go, Gallagher."

North Bend Flail: It is said that this administration will know no north, no south and no east but Sackville West. Clay County Democrat: Now that Harrison is elected it is presumed that all will re

ceive that long promised forty acres and a Ulysses Herald: The prohibs feel worse over their loss in the contest than the demo

crats do over losing control of the govern-

ment. Grand Island Independent: With six daily papers in Omaha and three in South Omaha, the Omahogs should not suffer for intellectual provender.

Sutton Register: It is rather early to begin to scramble for the postoffice. Decency demands that we wait until after the funeral is over.

Nebraska City Press; Nebraska and the entire northwest would be rejoiced to see the patriot and statesman Alvin Saunders ordered to occupy the war department.

and the problem of the great cities are two of the most difficult things the republican party have before them for adjustment. Auburn Post: Mc\$hane's pasters were put to such good use that he was ejected road supervisor in thirty-three different districts and for constable in a western county.

Columbus Journal: The southern problem

Wood River Gazette: All republicans who want postoffices hold up your hands. Plattsmouth Herald: A democrat who will

stand around these cold days amid the gloom of defeat and croak about the republican party being the advocate of whisky must certainly be devoid of shame. Schuyler Quill: The best advice we can offer to democratic postmasters is to resign on the 4th of next March and save them-

grounds of incompetency and the special charge of "offensive partisans." Norfolk News: The News wants to genuine civil service reform gets its work in on the United States marshal's office in Nebraska about the first thing after President Harrison takes his seat. Mr. Bierbower

selves from being removed on the general

will have to go. Aurora Republican: Before election we prophesied that if the republican party should win, prices of farm products would advance. We are of the same opinion yet and the farmer who can hold his corn till next June will be the winner.

York Times: There is considerable talk about Alvin Saunders for senator, but it will probable all end in talk. We believe there are enough members elect, who will listen to nothing else, to elect Manderson on the first joint bullot.

Fremont Tribune: The policy of firing the corrupt from places of emolument is nearly two thousand years old. The "lowly Nazareno" made a whip of small cords and went into the temple, and as he made the officeholders flee he uttered the cry which is so pertinent to the present time, namely, "Turn

the rascats out." Springfield Monitor: The political hue of the press of western Nebraska will undergo a sudden and unexpected change in conse quence of the result of the election. The patronage of the land offices has afforded subsistence to many a poor democratic scribe who will now be compelled to disavow his political principles or seek more profitable occupation.

Wymore Union: The coming legislature should cut off the extravagant appropriations for military companies. There is no sense in paying out the amount of money that they cost for something that the state nor the people derive no benefit from. If the boys want to parade and have a good time it is all right, but let them do it at their own ex-Lyons Mirror: Hugh J. Grant was last

week elected mayor of New York City. He had been sheriff. He now has all the qualifications required for a democratic candidate for president. In adultion to his qualifications, his name is Grant. The Mirror merely refers this matter to its democratic friends. provided they shall think it necessary to try for the presidency in 1892. Kearney Hub: The fact that a horse shoe brings good luck is well understood by the

inabitants of Kearney, and over the doors o many private dwellings and some places of business, will be found variously ornamented that unfailing defense against witches. To be effective, however, a horse shoe must be put up right, with points upward. Any other way is wholly useless. Those who had bad luck in the late election had better look to it and see if their shoe is all right.

Sutton Advertiser: It is claimed by those who are intimate with the clouds that each separate cloud has a silver lining attachment If there is any silver lining to the cloud that now envelopes the democracy, it is not visible to the naked eye. The night is dark, the sun is hid,

The owl doth chase the rat. And not a single star doth cheer The lonely democrat. Across the heath the bitter blast

With icy breath blows cold, The shivering, hungry mugwump stands

And where are now the mild prohibs, Who lately sang with glee, And shouted till they strained their ribs, To help democracy

Alas! they'll never sing again. These prohibition cranks, They've hung their harps in willow trees On Salt creek's stormy banks.

They'll never sing their songs again, To win old Grover's fight : Old Grover now must sing alone: "Oh, where's my boy to-night!

And the School-House Won. Detroit Tribune. It is the old story-told in new form-of the

school-house against the democratic party. To Take the Stiffening Out,

Buffalo Express Let the western territories be admitted at once, and all temptation taken from the southern states to secure power by intimidation and outrage.

A Cruel Suggestion. Chicago Herald

The heartless suggestion is made that some of the London police dress themselves in women's clothes to look as much like the female denizens of the Whitechapel district as possible, and thus invite au attack from the ssassin. Policemen, as a rule, don't like to be assassinated any more than anybody else.

Interesting Reading For Grover. New York Sun.

On March 4, 1825, Monroe retired from office, and returned to his residence of Oak Hill, in London county, Virginia. He was chosen a justice of the peace, and sat in the county court .- American Cyclopedia, vol. 11, page 763.

Mr. Fillmore afterward resided in Buffalo. taking no prominent part in public affairs. American Cyclopedia, vol. 7, page 188.

Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, March 4, 1861, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Lageaster, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life, taking no part in public affairs. - American Cyclopedia, vol. 3, page 382.

They Will Need the Northwest. Charleston News and Courier.

We cannot get along without the north west. We shall have need of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin in 1892, and we shall need them as badly as the man in Texas needed his pistol. The indications are that the northwestern states will play a most important part in the politics of the future. Certainly more dependence can be placed on the vote of that section than on the "floaters" of Indiana and the knife brigade who hold the casting vote of New York. We may discount the prophesies of the leaders if we please, but we cannot underestimate the influence that the voters of the northwest will have on the presidential election four years hence.

Disfigured, but Still in the Ring. It is time to put the campaign of 1888 behind us, and address ourselves to the cam

paign of 1892. It is going to be desperate work, and will require every man at his post and every trob of his heart at the service of his party

to make victory possible Let every democrat put aside prejudice pride, or whatever hindrance may possess him, and fall into line! There is no time to be lost, for-

"It is just fourteen hundred and fifty-four (1454) days, including Sundays, from (o'clock this morning, until the polls are opened for the election of a democratic pres-

Quick Counting Needed. Cleveland Leader

It is greatly to be hoped that the extension

f telegraph lines and the improvement o postal facilities will some time make it possible to determine the result of a national election in every state within a reasonably short time after the voting ceases. Everybody remembers the suspense through which the country passed in 1884, when the outcome hinged upon the great and densely populated state of New York. This year the decision of the people was, fortunately known almost im mediately, but the long delay in settling the result in West Virginia shows how easily a worse state of affairs might have been brought about than existed four years ago. If New York had gone democratic, the election would have been decided by the vote of West Virginia, and that vote has not yet been determined with sufficient accuracy to settle the state election. With such a tre mendous strain as would have been caused. had the result in the entire country been trembling in the balance, serious trouble might have resulted. West Virginia is none too orderly and law-abiding in its mountain counties, and when things came to a pinch there would have been lively times.

A Desperate Character Captured. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 17 .- News ha ist been received of the capture at Cumberand Gap, Tenn., of J. A. Gafford, a fugitive from justice since last March, and under in dictment for murdering or being accessory to the murder of three convicts at Coal Hi mining camp, Jefferson county, Ark, of which he was warden. The brutalities to convicts at Coal Hill furnished a great sea-

CURRENT TOPICS.

The tendency of men to humbug them-

selves first and then others is phenomenal. In spite of the fact that wine, properly speaking, cannot be made in the eastern states, it has become an important industry in Chautauqua county. A place named Brockton, on the Lake Shore railroad midway between Buffalo and Erie, is the center of the grapegrowing and wine making of Portland township where there are now 3,000 acres devoted to the culture of the Concord vine. The yield is reported to be from three to eight tons per acre, and there is no second growth. From the Concord grapes a wine is pressed which sells for from one dollar to three dollars per gallon. Was there ever such an imposture! Concord grapes do not contain sufficient glucose to make real wine, for without some adventitious assistance the must could not complete its first fermentation. The experiment of making wine was most faithfully tried by Longworth, of Cincinnati, who used a mixture of Concord and Isabella grapes for the famous Longworth champagne, and who made other light wines by a mingling of Concord and Catawba and Clinton grapes. Longworth and his friends deceived themselves into the belief that this was real wine, and they induced the public to agree with them. But it was remarked even then that Longworth's Isabella champagne would not keep, and this was demonstrated most unpleasantly at a grand panquet of the Wheatgrowers association of the Mississippl valley, held in St. Louis. Longworth's champagne, two years in bottles, was one of the features of the entertainment, but it could not be drunk, for it had become muddy water, with a taste of gum. That gave a death blow to the wine business in Cincinnati.

Jules Verne's fanciful picture of the bottom of the deep sea must be taken with many grains of allowance. At every point deeper than a mile-5,280 feet-it is a vast desert of the most monstrous character composed of a slimy ooze into which falls silently every skeleton of the forms that die in the upper strata of the ocean waters. It was this slime which Huxley called protoplasm, and in his ecstacy at the thought that matter could create itself independently of the vivifying breath of Infinite Love he made the impassioned declaration that it contained all the promise and potency of life. Never was there a guess further from the truth, for this ooze is in fact the charnel house of all bony substances belonging to sea-living creatures. It has been examined microscopically and has been found to be precisely similar to the ancient chalk deposits of the cretaceous period Between this bottom of chalk coze, and the upper waters there is a middle stratum in habited by deep sea creatures that feed upon the carcasses as they slowly sink. Some of these have no eyes, but many long feelers others have enormous eyes, others again are strongly phosphorescent, and light up those eternal twilights by flashes which they emit with every movement of their bodies. The texture of all these deep-sea monsters is remarkably loose so that the water can pass freely through them, and consequently they are unable to live in less dense waters and die when captured long before they reach the surface. Here is another beautiful instance of Darwin's law of evolution, which is generally recognized as true even by men who are orthodox in their views. But the orthodox generally are delighted at Huxley's blunder, and all their organs of opinion contain sly hits at protoplasmic error.

Line engraving is still fondly cherished in Dusseldorf, and an engraver of that famous art center has just completed after ten years of painful toil a copper plate of "The Last Supper," Leonardo da Vinci's great fresco. The hero of this achievement is called Rudolf Stang, and his name will now become immmortal, and will rank with Raphael Morghen and others who have sought success by doing difficult things, and by appealing to the judgment of a select few. and not the undiscriminating horde Bernard Palissy, the famous French ceramist, painted over his workshop door an inscription to the effect that nothing great or theautiful could be done in art without much labor and great pains, and this is emphatically true of line engraving, which is the slowest and most laborious process known to man. For this reason the cost is great, and good examples often fetch \$300 or \$400. Stang's engraving of "The Last Supper" is the only thoroughly correct one ever made. Raphael Morghen's was made from a drawing of a copy, not from the original which could not be seen at that time. It was in the refectory of the monks of Santa Maria delle Grazie, at Milan, and was copied by Marca d'Oggienos, a pupil of Da Vinci, for the monks of Castellazo in the sixteenth century. A drawing was made from this copy for the use of the old engraver. But Stang betook himself to the original and worker upon his engraving face to face with the im mortal fresco. He has therefore produced what is believed to be a thoroughly faithful rendition, and his work is greatly praised by the critics of Munich.

How fondly the American mind dwells upon everything incidental to the public schools! In turn one subject after another has been mooted and improvements have been suggested. The color of the whitewash. the height of the walls and windows and the number and position of the latter, the proper construction and height of desks and benches, the best size of type for class books-these are only a few of the topics that have en gaged the soundest minds of the country But now comes a plain old Massachusett doctor and declares that all these improvements are of no avail, are mere vanity and vexation of spirit unless attention is paid to the quality of the lunches. His view is that the corporeal strength of a girl of fourteen cannot be maintained by a piece of pie and a large pickle, which it appears is the regular luncheon of the Massachusetts school girl outside of Boston. In Boston itself the lunch fluctuates from day to day, but contains a chief items soda crackers, chocolate creams sandwiches and caramels. This old Escular ius insists upon it that a warm meal is even more necessary for the advanced pupils than for younger girls, and he proposes that the school janitor should furnish a good lunch to all the pupils and the teachers for a moderate sum. The idea is most certainly good one, and ought to be carried out in all the large cities where there are janitors to There is at the present moment a very

pretty quarrel betweeen the mayor of Deca tur, Ala., and the mayor of New Decatur, an adjoining village. The mayor of New Decatur has telegraphed freely to northern cities for assistance, stating that they had 600 in digent whites and 1,000 blacks to support. The mayor of Decatur telegraphs that New Decatur has had no yellow fever patients. and that the population all told is only 800. The state health officers, commenting officially on the circumstance, declares that the immunity of New Decatur from the plague made it a center of refuge for many indigent persons. These people could have picked cotton had they chosen to be industrious, for the balls are open, but there is a stagnation caused by paule, and the regular combine of industry has been paratyzed and brought to a standstill. There is no doubt that the health offices of Alabama states the case correctly, It is obvious that so long as the mayor of New Decatur makes an effort to support the people in his community, they will not work, and the best service he can do them is to stop their ratious and set them to cotton picking.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The baby German prince is in feeble health and is rumored to have inherited his father's malformation of the left arm. King Otto of Bavaria's latest development

of mania, is to imagine himself a black cat. His demented majesty now moves round on all fours and calls loudly for live mice.

King Milan, of Servia, is a great gambler. and, it is said, is unable to get away from the baths of Gleichenberg because he has no money and his creditors are holding him for

King Milan has settled 1,000,000 francs on ex-Queen Natalie. A million good francs in place of one bad busband, even though a sixth rate king, would not seem to be a bad exchange. Mrs. Mackay recently presented Queen

Isabelia, of Spain, with some rare pieces of china. It is asserted that her ex-majesty has offered to use her influence to secure a Spauish title of nobility for Mr. Mackay. The empress of Austria is really coming to the United States. Her trip is based on her desire to be rid for a prolodged time of her husband, whom, as everybody knows, she thoroughly dislikes; and also in the hopo

that a change of air may lessen the rheuma tism to which she is an absolute martyr. The shah of Persia has an original way of dealing with railway troubles. A little while ago there was a riot at the Teheran railroad station. His majesty's plan to do away with such nuisances in the future is to stop al traffic on the road and oblige the minister of war and other personages to ride up and down the entire line warning everybody

around not to begin rioting any me England is bemeaning the fact that the prince of Wales has lost his skill as a marksman. At the imperial hunt in Austria he missed four stags, much to the surprise and disgust of Francis Joseph. The reason for this decadence in his ability as a hunter is not hard to discover. He smokes too much to retain a steady hand, and his nerves are not in a healthy condition. It is said that he smokes ten cigars a day and a large number

of cigarettes. The baby king of Spain recently came near to involving his country in a serious trouble. A newly appointed minister to Spain from an influential European country reached Madrid, and after a time was presented to the young potentate. The minister is baldheaded, but wears a long flowing beard, "O, mother!" exclaimed Alfonso, when he caught sight of the diplomat, "he's combed his hair the wrong way." The relations be-tween Spain and the minister's country are somewhat strained at present, but a settle-ment of the misunderstanding is hoped for.

LABOR WORLD.

The lockout of the St. Louis shoe lasters as been amicably settled.

There is a growing tendency in all labor unions to formulate some regulation which will provide for apprentices. Organization among the coopers of St ouis has had the effect of raising wages n every shop in that city within the last

voelc. Reports from California show that there are thousands of idle carpenters on the Pacific coast, and no hope of immediate employ-

The Wier Plow company has just completed an addition to the foundry at Monmouth, Ill., and several additional hands will be employed. The Minnesota Car company, composed of

will shortly begin the erection of rolling mills at Duluth, Minn. The carpenters of Fresno Cal. have formed an alliance with the bricklayers, the plasterers and the hod-carriers to uphold their de-

Virginia capitalists, with a capital of \$100,000,

mand for a nine-hour day. The workingmen of England are forming into trades unions. Some of these organiza-tions [are already of considerable strength, and they are all growing rapidly

August Delabar, secretary of the Jour-neymen Bakers' union, has issued a resolu-tion to be voted on by the members. It provides for the appointment of an agitator who will travel from one city to another organizing new unions.

England used to enjoy a monopoly in furnishing beer to Central America, but at pres-ent nearly all the beer used there is imported srom the United States, American beer being lighter than English beer, and, therefore, more acceptable to Central Americans. An electro-magnet with a carrying capa-

city of 800 pounds is attached to a crane in the Cleveland Steel works, and readily picks up and handles billets and other masses of iron without the use of chains, tongs, or other devices. A mere lad is thus enabled to do the work of fourteen or fifteen men.

Last week the two great organizations known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners were consolidated under the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. As it now exists the organization is the most compact labor union in the world. There remains but one other organization of carpenters, which is known as the English Order of Amalgamated Carpenters, and it is thought that this union will speedily be brought into the fold.

The Old Speckled Rooster. Lincoln Journal.

How dear to my heart is the old speckled Which fond recollection brings back to my With spurs long and pointed and curving, he

Go crowing around till he made the air blue; And when some strange rooster woold come

to do battle, How juick would the old chap get up on his guard! He'd make the eyeballs of the strange

rooster rattle, And scatter his feathers all over the yard: The old speckled rooster, the mongrel pred rooster. The 50 cent rooster that scrapped in the

yard!

Terrorized the Community. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17 .- A gang of twenty-two tramps boarded a local freight train a little after noon to-day on the Boston & Albany rallroad, between this city and Indian Orehard. When the train stopped at Indian Orchard station they were obliged to ward they attempted to bard the train again and a brisk fight ensued. The train again beat the men off with coupling pins. The ruffians retaliated by throwing stones until the train got out of reach. They then terthe train got out of reach. They then ter-rorized the community generally, and threw stones at the depot. Help was summoned from this city. A special train was made up with a force of men on board. The tramps were met just west of Indian Orehard and the officers gave chase. Each singled out a man. Six were captured in this way and City Marshal Clane shot and killed seventh. The shooting was accidental. The dead man is supposed to be a bank burglar.

Faith's Vista. American Magazine

When from the vaulted wonder of the sky The curtain of the light is drawn asid And I behold the stars in all their wide Significance and mystery, Assured that those more distant orbs are

Round which innumerable worlds revolve-My faith grows strong, my day-born doubts dissolve, And death, that dread annulment which life

shuns, Or fain would shun, becomes to life the way, The thoroughfare to greater worlds on

The bridge from star to star. Seek how we There is no other road across the sky; And, looking up, I hear star-voices say

You could not reach us if you did not die.' Killed His Assailants. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.-Near Mount

Vernon, Ky., last night, William Newcomb and John Koberts called Hiram Roberts from his bed in the store where he was sleeping Roberts came to the door in his night clother when the men assailed him with knives. He defended himself with his revolver, fatally wounding both men. The attack was the result of an old quarrel.

The Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Threatening weather and ght snow or rains, southeasterly winds, ight rise in temperature. For lowa: Threatening weather and light now or rain, southensterly winds, alight

For Dakota: Local snows, preceded in northern by fair stationary temperature, variable winds, rise in temperature.